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NYASALAND PROTECTORATE



Annual Report of the Medical Department for the year ended 31st December, 1945

SECTION I. ADMINISTRATION

(A) STAFF

The staff sanctioned for the year 1945 was :—

(a) European

Director of Medical Services.	Matron.
Two Senior Medical Officers.	Two Senior Nursing Sisters.
One Surgical Specialist.	Thirteen Nursing Sisters.
One Pathologist.	Three Health Inspectors.
Fourteen Medical Officers.	One Assistant Accountant.
One Pharmacist (vacant).	One Clerk and Stenographer.

(b) Asiatic

10 Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

(c) African

15 Clerks.
6 Senior Hospital Assistants.
15 Hospital Assistants.
35 Junior Hospital Assistants.
30 Dressers 2nd grade.
2 Sanitary Assistants 1st grade.

A varying number of 3rd grade, ungraded and probationer dressers, midwives and nurses, medical store assistants, 3rd grade and ungraded sanitary assistants, hospital and dispensary servants, packers, messengers and sanitary labourers. The average numbers employed during the year were dressers 208, midwives and nurses 60, hospital and dispensary servants 331, messengers, medical store assistants, packers etc., 43, sanitary assistants 53, sanitary labourers—a fluctuating number according to need.

(B). LIST OF ORDINANCES, ETC: ENACTED DURING 1945 AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH

No. 9 of 1945. An Ordinance to amend the Medical Practitioners' and Dentists' Ordinance.

No. 13 of 1945. An Ordinance to restrict the Sale of Terneplate Tins to Natives.

No. 22 of 1945. An Ordinance to amend the Public Health Ordinance.

No. 29 of 1945. An Ordinance to amend the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance.

Proclamation No. 3 of 1945, amending Proclamation No. 7 of 1943—prevention of the entry of Yellow Fever into the Protectorate.

Proclamation No. 12 of 1945—definition of a valid inoculation certificate for Yellow Fever.

Government Notice No. 1 of 1945—amendment of certain Rules of the Factories Ordinance.

Government Notice No. 63 of 1945—appointments to Medical Council.

Government Notice No. 93 of 1945—deletion of a disease from the list of Infectious Diseases.

(C). FINANCIAL

2. The total expenditure for 1945 was £72,986 1s. 3d. an increase of £2,987 18s. 7d. over 1944. The approved expenditure for the Department for 1945 was £85,242.

The actual details of expenditure for 1945 are as follows :—

		£	s.	d.
Personal Emoluments	...	44,433	0	2
Other Charges	...	28,186	13	7
Special Expenditure	...	366	7	6
		<hr/>		
		72,986	1	3

3. Under " Extraordinary War Services " the sum of £2,713 5s. 8d. was expended on imported medical supplies for non-Government concerns.

4. The total revenue of the Department was £7,158 12s. 3d. compared with £7,852 3s. 11d. in the previous year ; these sums were collected under the following heads :—

	1944			1945		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Hospital fees	3,287 13 11	...	2,938 7 8	
Sale of stores	4,398 12 0	...	4,060 13 7	
Pathological fees	40 19 0	...	44 1 0	
Radiological fees	124 19 0	...	115 10 0	

5. Restrictions on the sale of quinine to the public were continued. Sales of quinine and mepacrine at Post Offices amounted to £505 14s. 4d. and £733 7s. 10d. respectively compared with £379 5s. 2d. and £892 19s. 6d. in the previous year.

II. PUBLIC HEALTH

A. GENERAL REMARKS

6. Staff—The position with regard to qualified medical staff continued to be satisfactory. Two more medical officers were released from the Army leaving only one medical officer seconded.

7. One Senior Medical Officer and one medical officer proceeded on leave pending retirement. One refugee doctor resigned his temporary appointment pending repatriation.

8. Dr. J. O. Shircore, C.M.G., and one refugee doctor continued to serve as temporary medical officers.

9. The department was greatly indebted to Dr. H. G. Fitzmaurice, Senior Medical Officer, who, although on leave pending retirement, served as a district medical officer for two months without remuneration during a period when there was a temporary shortage of medical officers.

10. The Director of Medical Services, the Surgical Specialist and one Medical Officer proceeded on leave to the United Kingdom during the year and one Medical Officer proceeded on South African leave. Three nursing sisters also proceeded on leave to the United Kingdom.

11. The position with regard to the African dresser staff was not so satisfactory. Owing to the secondment of twenty four dressers to the Army at the beginning of the war, the number of dressers trained at the African Hospital, Zomba was insufficient to meet requirements as the volume of patients treated at hospitals and dispensaries continued to rise throughout the war years. Leave had to be curtailed and normal retirements due to age refused. That the African staff continued to serve faithfully reflects great credit upon them. The increased cost of living was beginning to press heavily on dressers on the lower salary scales, particularly on those stationed at the more important centres of population, but the introduction of a cost of living allowance during the year met this situation. Towards the end of the year active demobilisation was in sight with the expectation of a vastly improved position in 1946 as regards African staff.

Military.

12. Close and cordial relations have continued between members of the department and military medical personnel serving in Nyasaland.

No military medical establishments higher than sick bays exist and as heretofore all army personnel European, Asiatic and African, requiring hospitalisation were admitted to the civil hospitals.

In Zomba, which is the main military centre, the African Hospital has a medical and a surgical ward earmarked for army patients. At the European Hospitals army personnel are treated alongside the civil population.

Medical Stores.

13. Non-Government requirements of drugs, dressings and equipment continued to be handled by the department, but they were not included in the Protectorate bulk indent transmitted to the Crown Agents for supply in 1946. Supplies of drugs etc., were well maintained during the year although stocks of some items were occasionally low.

Increasingly during the war greater use was made of South Africa as a source of supply when shortages appeared imminent and this practice was continued during 1946.

Sera and vaccines, with the exception of Yellow Fever vaccine, were bought in South Africa. A small supply of Penicillin was received monthly, without cost to the department, from the United Kingdom. This quantity was sufficient to meet all urgent requirements which were few and it was possible to issue some to hospitals equipped with refrigerators for the treatment of sulphonamide resistant cases of Gonorrhoea.

New Buildings.

14. A new operating theatre fitted with electrical sterilisers was opened at the European Hospital, Zomba.

A 20 bed ward was completed at Lilongwe to accommodate African soldiers discharged on medical grounds and requiring treatment ; two 6 bed shelters were completed at the African Hospital, Zomba for the reception of men discharged from the army suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

By the end of the year work was nearing completion of the following buildings—a house for an additional medical officer at Lilongwe, a three bedrooned house for nursing sisters at Lilongwe, alterations to the present sisters' quarters at Lilongwe European Hospital to convert them into a labour ward with two maternity wards, extensions to the administrative block at the Lilongwe African Hospital, an isolation ward at Dedza African Hospital and the rebuilding of Kapeni dispensary, Ncheu District as a dispensary unit.

Library.

15. During the war years the medical library at Headquarters had become slightly outdated from lack of recently published text books on a variety of subjects. Additional funds were made available and the library has now been brought up to date.

Dental Facilities.

16. In the second half of 1944 the Protectorate was without the services of a dental surgeon, but early in 1945 an agreement was made with a dental practitioner from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia to engage in practice at Blantyre for a minimum of 14 days every quarter. Later in the year, another dental surgeon set up in practice in Limbe. Information was also received at the end of the year that a Government dental surgeon had been selected for appointment.

Infectious Diseases.

17. A total of 139 specimens of sera collected in six districts were forwarded to the Yellow Fever Research Institute for examination by the mouse protection test.

Protective inoculation against Yellow Fever was given to 425 Europeans and 305 non-Europeans.

18. Sporadic cases of rabies continued to occur amongst dogs and other domestic animals. A total of 92 brains were examined histologically by the Veterinary Department and of these 22 were positive.

Anti-rabic vaccine is issued free of charge and 129 courses costing approximately £278 were issued during the year compared with 143 courses in 1944.

No cases of hydrophobia were recorded.

19. An outbreak of smallpox, of a mild type, occurred during the year and an extensive vaccination campaign was carried out.

Transport of Patients.

20. The motor ambulance, which was brought into service in 1944, increased in popularity. It made 243 journeys, carried 364 patients and travelled 8,158 miles.

(B) GENERAL DISEASES

21. During the year 2,559 Europeans and 210,671 non-European patients attended Government hospitals as out-patients compared with 2,712 and 212,481 respectively in 1944 ; 560 Europeans and 23,369 non-Europeans were admitted to Government hospitals compared with 587 and 22,935 the previous year.

The daily average numbers of European and non-European patients in hospitals during the year were 15.05 and 1137.77 respectively compared with 14.02 and 1116.44 in 1944.

New attendances at rural dispensaries rose from 450,675 in 1944 to 508,645 in 1945.

Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues provided the greatest number of cases treated at African hospitals (22.7 per cent of the total). Ulcers with 30,960 cases was the commonest disease in this group.

Infectious and parasitic diseases accounted for 17.7 per cent of the total cases, but the highest percentage of deaths occurred in this group (33.0 per cent). The Pneumonias are classified under diseases of the respiratory system, but were they included under the infections the above mentioned 33.0 per cent would read 45.1 per cent.

Affections produced by external causes (17.3%) came next.

Nutritional and deficiency diseases.

22. No investigations were carried out during the year into this important group of diseases. Malnutrition is common and the hospital returns do not reflect the true position with 2 cases of scurvey, 2 of beri beri, 70 of pellagra and 5 of rickets.

23. Hospital diets continue to be improved. Better methods of cooking have accustomed the patients to red palm oil in their diet and hospital gardens are providing an increasing supply of green vegetables.

(C) COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Blood Inoculation Group

Malaria.

24. Malaria including malarial cachexia is the most important single disease in the group, infectious and parasitic diseases, providing 37.5 per cent of the cases and 18.7 per cent of the deaths.

In 1944 the figures were 35.6 per cent and 14.8 per cent respectively. 15.6 per cent of all Europeans reporting sick suffered from malaria and of Europeans admitted to hospital no less than 39.6 per cent suffered from malaria. Cases reported by the Medical Officer, Zomba showed an increase from 111 in 1943 to 129 in 1944 and to 146 in 1945. The distribution was as follows, the figure for 1944 being shown in brackets.

Township		District		Cantonment	
Officials	Non-officials	Officials	Non-officials	Military Personnel	Families
24 (27)	25 (24)	3 (10)	37 (11)	53 (57)	4 (-)

Blackwater Fever.

25. There were 6 cases with 2 deaths amongst non-Europeans and 1 case with recovery amongst Europeans.

Trypanosomiasis.

26. Fifteen new cases of trypanosomiasis were reported during the year. Thirteen were cases indigenous to Nyasaland and occurred in Kota Kota and Fort Johnston districts.

Relapsing Fever.

27. There were 354 cases reported and 267 were treated in hospital with two deaths. No European cases occurred during the year.

Intestinal and Excremental Group

28. The predominant diseases in this group are helminthic and Ankylostomiasis and Schistosomiasis take pride of place.

Ankylostomiasis.

29. 8,031 cases were treated of which 2,333 were admitted to hospital. There were 12 deaths attributed to this disease. Comparable figures for 1944 were—total cases 8,057, admissions 1,829, deaths 12.

Schistosomiasis.

30. The urinary form is reported most frequently in Nyasaland. 3,951 cases were treated compared with 740 of the intestinal form.

There were 1,052 admissions to hospital.

Surface Inoculation and Droplet Infection

Smallpox.

31. In January the presence of smallpox was notified in the Cholo District of the Southern Province. This district has been well vaccinated in the past and only 12 cases occurred.

As smallpox was present in all territories contiguous to Nyasaland a sharp look out had to be maintained. In September new cases were reported from the large and sparsely populated district of Mzimba in the Northern Province. The disease, which spread from Northern Rhodesia, was mild in type.

A total of 132 cases had occurred in Mzimba before the end of the year.

Spread occurred from Mzimba to Lilongwe and Dowa Districts but the disease did not gain any hold of these districts. In October and November 4 cases occurred in Mlanje District, the disease apparently coming in from Portuguese East Africa. The two well populated islands in Lake Nyasa, Likoma and Chisamulo, were also affected later, 26 cases occurring.

A total of 202 cases occurred throughout the country with 2 deaths.

32. Supplies of calf lymph were amply maintained by the Pathologist and the following table shows the number of vaccinations carried out in each district.

Details of Vaccinations reported as having been performed in the various Districts for the Year 1945 are as follows—

Station				Primary	Vacci-noid	Immune	Not Seen	Total
Blantyre and Neno	...	...	...	5,878	24	2,072	27,064	35,038
Chikwawa	...	...	...	535	411	236	134	1,316
Chinteché	...	...	...	5,312	380	3,514	2,996	12,202
Chiradzulu	...	...	...	4,837	572	451	253	6,113
Cholo	...	...	...	18,114	7,580	4,283	16,948	46,925
Dedza	...	...	...	2,800	506	471	753	4,530
Dowa	...	...	...	6,695	—	1,335	—	8,030
Fort Johnston	...	...	...	3,432	—	939	13,264	17,635
Fort Manning	...	...	...	3,112	1,060	544	—	4,716
Karonga	...	...	...	9,654	4,417	6,944	6,591	27,606
Kasungu	...	...	...	1,737	35	533	—	2,305
Kota Kota	...	...	...	1,566	1,089	591	—	3,246
Lilongwe	...	...	...	6,664	2,722	2,379	1,346	13,111
Liwonde	...	...	...	5,732	—	1,644	—	7,376
Mlanje	...	...	...	5,095	2,794	525	6,042	14,456
Mzimba	...	...	...	50,067	1,401	3,350	—	54,818
Ncheu	...	...	...	10,465	2,081	1,216	346	14,108
Port Herald	...	...	...	8,462	2,281	1,346	3,847	15,936
Zomba	...	...	...	1,843	221	410	15,683	18,157
				152,000	27,574	32,783	95,267	307,624

Leprosy.

33. Seven Mission stations throughout the country have leper centres which receive financial help from Government, which totalled £1,200 during the year.

The following table affords some idea of the work done at these centres.

Table—Leprosy

Centre	Daily Average in hospital	Admissions	Discharge	Deaths
Bandawe	...	60.2	63	—
Likwenu	...	81.21	29	...
Loudon	...	19.03	2	—
Malamulo	...	285.63	70	...
Mwami	...	32.84	11	—
Mua	...	155.04	100	...
Utale	...	195.7	110	—

In addition 437 lepers attended centres for treatment as out-patients.

While Government as yet has no leper centres, an increasing number of lepers seek treatment at Government institutions. During the year 218 lepers attended hospitals and 266 attended rural dispensaries for treatment.

Venereal Disease.

34. The number of African patients treated for syphilis increased from 4,014, in 1944 to 4,257 in 1945. Unfortunately the number of cases suffering from secondary syphilis on first attendance is high. The proportion of secondary to primary lesions was almost 2 to 1 in males and 4 to 1 in females.

There were 1,414 cases of Gonorrhoea and its complications compared with 1,050 in 1944.

Funds were made available in 1945 from the Colonial Development Fund to increase the expenditure on anti-venereal drugs and the Missions in the Protectorate which engage in medical work have agreed to cooperate in a campaign to popularise treatment.

The drugs will be a free issue to the Missions which will in turn treat sufferers without charge. Supplies of the necessary drugs for issue were beginning to arrive at the end of the year.

Tuberculosis.

35. There were 332 cases of Tuberculosis with 38 deaths reported compared with 333 with 36 deaths in 1944. 222 of the 332 cases were of pulmonary form and 36 of the 38 deaths were in this group. Tuberculosis is responsible for the greatest number of deaths recorded against any single disease.

(D) VITAL STATISTICS

European Officials

36. The following table shows the sick, invaliding and death rates of European Officials during the year with three pre-war years for comparison.

		1937	1938	1939	1945
Total number of Officials resident	...	279	290	289	253
Average number resident	...	225.2	214.9	222.9	197.1
Total number on sick list	...	107	94	105	100
Total number of days on sick list	...	1,168	1,091	1,143	1,421
Average daily number on sick list	...	3.20	2.98	3.13	3.89
Percentage of sick to average number resident	1.42	...	1.34	1.40	1.97
Average number of days on sick list	...	10.9	11.6	10.9	14.2
Average sick time to each resident (days)		5.18	5.12	5.12	7.21
Total number invalidated	...	5	1	5	Nil
Percentage of invaliding to total residents		1.78	0.3	1.73	Nil
Total deaths	...	1	1	2	Nil
Percentage of deaths to total residents		0.39	0.3	0.69	Nil

While there has been no obvious deterioration in the health of European officials the figures for 1945 suggest that a slight decline has occurred. Possibly this is due to the increased volume of work which has fallen to the lot of the fewer officials available to do it.

III. HYGIENE AND SANITATION

Township Sanitation.

37. Difficulties connected with the provision of European staff prevented any major work being carried out in the sanitation of townships.

In Zomba fifty kitchens were built of permanent materials in European compounds for the use of domestic staff.

Routine anti-malarial measures were carried out on all stations.

38. The Medical Officer, Kota Kota, initiated some investigations into the control of the snail hosts of Schistosomiasis. Kota Kota is a lake shore administrative centre with an African population of about 5,000. It is a place of numerous ponds and pools affording ideal conditions for snails. As these ponds are not a source of fish for the population, the effect of exposing the snails to the local fish poison *Tephrosia vogelii* was tried with very favourable immediate results. A small grant from the Native Development and Welfare Fund was made towards the end of the year to continue the investigation.

Labour Conditions.

39. It has already been mentioned that Government African employees were granted a cost of living allowance during the year.

Emigrant Labour.

The number of Nyasaland natives estimated to be resident in Southern Rhodesia at the end of the year was 78,382. Deaths reported numbered 574.

Sick repatriates examined at Blantyre numbered 431 during the year.

The main diseases were as follows :—

Tuberculosis pulmonary	...	...	...	...	19
Leprosy	...	...	...	...	17
Old age and Debility	...	...	...	...	34
Blindness	...	...	...	...	19
Injuries and deformities including amputations			...	...	44
Paralysis, epilepsy and mental disorders	...	...	...	...	42
Chronic bronchitis	...	...	...	...	14

In addition to the above there were 39 destitute males and 22 destitute females who were accompanied by 118 children.

IV. PRISONS AND LUNATIC ASYLUM

Health of Prisoners.

40. The daily average number of prisoners in the Central Prison was 540.5 an increase of 50.14 over 1944. The health of the prisoners was satisfactory. The number admitted to hospital was 85 ; there were two deaths.

All prisoners are weighed monthly. 41.75 per cent gained weight. 11.40 per cent lost weight.

A segregation camp for first offenders was established outside Zomba, where the inmates engage in healthy farm work in non-prison like surroundings and separated from the recidivists of the Central Prison.

41. The Central Lunatic Asylum is still managed by a lay superintendent from the Prison staff and medical attention is confined to looking after the bodily ailments of the inmates. Admissions numbered 25 and discharges 15. Admissions to hospital were 21 and 7 deaths occurred. Loss of weight was recorded in 20.45 per cent of the inmates ; 26.14 per cent gained weight. All patients, whose mental condition permits, are housed in a separate building and encouraged to engage in the production of food as a form of occupational therapy.

V. SPECIAL SERVICES

Maternity and Child Welfare.

42. The following table details the work done at recognised centres throughout the country. In this branch of medical work it is most essential that the European staff should not change frequently and in this respect Government centres are at a disadvantage compared with Missions. This fact is recognised and the policy of giving grants-in-aid to Mission centres under medical supervision where the training of midwives can be carried out is pursued.

	Blan- tyre Mission Centres	Living- stonia Mission Centres.	Dutch Reformed Church Mission Centres.	White Fathers' Mission Centres	Seventh- Day Adventist Mission Centres	Universi- ties Mission Centres	Govern- ment Centres	TOTALS
Antenatal and Gynaecological examinations conducted	445	191	1,346	1,060	344	582	787	4,755
Infant Welfare—new enrolments	726	2,652	571	1,420	204	367	1,150	7,090
Births—Total number of confinements attended	965	127	1,125	851	244	353	400	4,065

Laboratory Services.

43. The following table summarises the work done at the Laboratory, Zomba.

Blood films examined	...	...	...	...	...	3,154
Blood counts etc.	...	...	...	...	...	53
Sputa examined	...	...	...	...	...	209
Throat swabs examined	...	...	...	...	...	26
Conjunctival Smears	...	...	...	...	...	47
Urethral Smears	...	...	...	...	...	160
Other bacteriological investigations	...	...	...	...	...	95
Urine examinations	...	...	...	...	...	1,814
Faeces examinations	...	...	...	...	...	1,467
Biochemical examination	...	...	...	...	...	23
Medico-legal autopsies	...	...	...	...	...	34
Medico-legal examinations	...	...	...	...	...	81
Chemical examinations	...	...	...	...	...	29
Histo-pathology	...	...	...	...	...	87
Serology-Kahn tests	...	...	...	...	...	3,182
Agglutination tests	...	...	...	...	...	54

A total of 3,895 ccs of calf lymph was manufactured by the Pathologist during the year.

Six members of the hospital assistants' class received practical instruction in microscopy and simple laboratory methods.

VI. TRAINING OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL

44. The training of Subordinate Medical Personnel is conducted at the African Hospital, Zomba.

Hospital Assistants.

Seven student hospital assistants completed the final year of training and six passed the Medical Council Examinations and were registered as Hospital Assistants. As no suitable candidates for training were available in 1944 there were no trainees in the second year of the course.

Five candidates completed the first year of the course.

Dressers.

Twelve dressers completed the first year and nine completed the second (and final) year of training.

Nurses.

Three out of six candidates completed the first year of training.

Midwives.

Four nurses qualified as Midwives during the year.

Compound Inspectors.

Eight pupils successfully completed the six months' course of training for compound inspectors employed upon private estates.

Sanitary Assistants.

Ten pupils completed the first year of the Sanitary Assistants' course. The two probationers who sat their examination to become 3rd grade Sanitary Assistants failed to pass.

In addition to conducting courses of training for Sanitary Inspectors the Health Inspector, Zomba conducted courses of instruction in Hygiene and Sanitation for Chiefs and Headmen at the Jeanes Training Centre.

R. CALLEJA
Acting Director of Medical Services

Table Ia.—Zomba, Blantyre and Lilongwe European Hospitals.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (European in-patients) for the year 1945.

Diseases	Remaining at the end of 1944	Admissions during 1945			Total cases treated	Deaths	Remaining at the end of 1945
		Blantyre	Lilongwe	Zomba			
<i>I. Infectious and Parasitic Diseases :</i>							
1. (a) Typhoid fever ...	...	—	1	1	1	3	—
2. Typhus fever ...	...	—	1	—	—	1	—
10. Influenza ...	...	—	2	1	5	8	—
12. Dysentery :—							
(a) Amoebic ...	...	—	6	4	8	18	—
(b) Bacillary ...	...	—	5	1	—	6	—
19. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	—	—	2	—	3	5	—
22. Venereal diseases :—							
(a) Gonorrhoea ...	...	—	—	—	1	1	—
24. Malaria :—							
(b) Subtertian ...	...	—	—	4	—	4	—
(d) Unclassified ...	...	8	87	35	96	226	—
25. Blackwater fever ...	...	—	—	—	1	1	—
30. Ankylostomiasis ...	...	—	—	—	2	2	—
32. Other helminthic diseases ...	...	—	—	2	2	4	—
33. Other infectious and/or parasitic diseases	2	2	2	—	—	6	—
<i>II. Cancer and other tumours :</i>							
(a) Malignant ...	...	—	2	—	—	2	—
(b) Non-malignant ...	...	—	1	—	2	3	—
<i>III. Rheumatism, diseases of nutrition and endocrine glands and other general diseases :</i>							
35. Rheumatic conditions ...	...	—	—	—	1	1	—
36. Diabetes ...	...	—	—	1	—	1	—
40. Other diseases :—							
(a) Nutritional ...	...	—	1	—	—	1	—
<i>V. Chronic poisoning :</i>							
42. Acute and chronic poisoning ...	—	—	1	—	1	2	—
<i>VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs :</i>							
44. Other diseases of the nervous system	1	—	—	1	5	7	—
46. Other diseases of the eye and annexa	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
47. Diseases of the ear and mastoid sinus	—	1	—	—	1	2	—
<i>VII. Diseases of the circulatory system :</i>							
48. Diseases of the circulatory system :—							
(a) Heart diseases ...	...	—	9	2	2	13	1
(b) Other circulatory diseases ...	...	1	3	—	4	8	—
<i>VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system :</i>							
49. Bronchitis ...	...	—	3	1	4	8	—
50. Pneumonia :—							
(a) Broncho-pneumonia ...	...	—	1	—	—	1	—
(b) Lobar-pneumonia ...	...	—	3	—	3	6	—
51. Other diseases of the respiratory system	—	—	4	1	4	9	—
<i>IX. Diseases of the digestive system :</i>							
52. Diarrhoea and Enteritis :—							
(a) Under 2 years of age ...	...	—	—	2	1	3	—
(b) Over 2 years of age ...	...	—	5	3	6	14	—
53. Appendicitis ...	...	—	5	1	2	8	—
54. Hernia, intestinal obstruction ...	...	—	2	—	—	2	—
56. Other diseases of the liver and biliary passage ...	...	—	4	2	1	7	—
57. Other diseases of the digestive system	—	—	14	3	19	36	—
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	12	165	67	178	422	1	10

TABLE IA—Continued.

Diseases	Remaining at the end of 1944	Admissions during 1945			Total cases treated	Deaths	Remaining at the end of 1945	
		Blantyre	Lilongwe	Zomba				
<i>Brought forward</i>	...	12	165	67	178	422	1	10
X. Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system :								
59. Other non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	...	—	5	4	5	14	—	1
XI. Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state :								
60. Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperal state	...	—	13	—	3	16	—	—
(a) Abortion	...	—	4	1	1	6	—	I
(c) Toxaemias of pregnancy	...	—	—	1	1	2	—	—
(d) Other conditions of the puerperal state	...	—	23	—	10	33	—	—
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues :								
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion :								
61. Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones and organs of locomotion	1	15	3	7	26	—	—	I
XIV. Congenital malformations :								
XV. Diseases of early infancy :								
62. Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy	...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
XVII. Affection caused by external causes :								
64. External causes :—								
(a) Other forms of violence	...	—	6	—	10	16	—	—
XVIII. Ill-defined diseases :								
65. Ill-defined	...	—	4	7	26	37	—	1
TOTAL :		13	235	84	241	573	1	14

Table Ib. Return of Diseases and Deaths (Native In-Patients) for the Year 1945
 (including Asiatics, Native Officials, K.A.R. Native Ranks, Native General Population, Asiatic and Native Convicts).

Diseases	Remain-ing at the end of 1944	Admis-sions during 1945	Total cases treated	Deaths	Remain-ing at the end of 1945
I. Infectious and parasitic diseases.					
1. Enteric group :—					
(a) Typhoid fever	...	...	28	28	3
(b) Paratyphoid fever	...	...	1	1	—
(c) Type undefined	...	...	1	1	—
3. Relapsing fever	...	...	10	267	277
5. Smallpox	...	...	—	2	2
6. Measles	...	...	1	37	38
7. Scarlet fever	...	...	—	2	2
8. Whooping cough	...	...	1	69	70
9. Diphtheria	...	...	—	8	8
10. Influenza	...	...	2	82	84
12. Dysentery :—					
(a) Amoebic	...	...	2	84	86
(b) Bacillary	...	...	1	19	20
(c) Unclassified	...	...	—	30	30
14. Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	—	2	2
16. Cerebrospinal fever	...	...	1	28	29
18. Tetanus	...	...	—	5	5
19. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	...	6	185	191	36
20. Other tuberculous diseases	...	5	74	79	2
21. Leprosy	...	...	5	51	56
22. Venereal diseases :—					
(a) Syphilis	...	...	83	1,877	1,960
(b) Gonorrhoea	...	...	9	675	684
(c) Other venereal diseases	...	—	—	3	1
24. Malaria :—					
(a) Benign tertian	...	...	12	265	277
(b) Subtertian	...	...	22	810	832
(c) Quartan	...	...	1	24	25
(d) Unclassified	...	...	33	1,144	1,177
25. Blackwater fever	...	—	6	6	2
27. Trypanosomiasis	...	—	14	14	—
28. Yaws	...	...	11	270	281
29. Other protozoal diseases	...	—	—	1	—
30. Ankylostomiasis	...	68	2,333	2,401	12
31. Schistosomiasis	...	40	1,052	1,092	2
32. Other helminthic diseases	...	7	98	105	—
33. Other infectious and/or parasitic diseases	...	1	88	89	3
II. Cancer and other tumours.					
34. Cancer and other tumours :—					
(a) Malignant	...	...	2	71	73
(b) Non-malignant	...	...	2	130	132
(c) Undetermined	...	...	1	6	7
III. Rheumatism, diseases of nutrition and endocrine glands and other general diseases.					
35. Rheumatic conditions	...	...	4	200	204
36. Diabetes	...	—	—	5	5
37. Scurvy	...	—	—	1	1
38. Beriberi	...	—	—	2	2
39. Pellagra	...	—	—	17	17
40. Other diseases :—					
(a) Nutritional	...	—	—	2	2
(b) Endocrine glands and general	...	—	—	9	9
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs.					
41. Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	—	2	59	61	4
	<i>Carried forward</i>	332	10,137	10,469	147
					395

TABLE Ib.—Continued.

Diseases	Remaining at the end of 1944	Admissions during 1945	Total cases treated	Deaths	Remaining at the end of 1945
<i>Brought forward</i>	332	10,137	10,469	147	395
V. Chronic poisoning:					
42. Acute and chronic poisoning	—	2	2	—	—
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:					
43. Cerebral haemorrhage	4	57	61	5	6
44. Other diseases of the nervous system	5	140	145	6	9
45. Trachoma	3	20	23	—	3
46. Other diseases of the eye and annexa	18	704	722	1	26
47. Diseases of the ear and mastoid sinus	3	135	138	1	7
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system:					
48. Diseases of the circulatory system:—					
(a) Heart diseases	3	65	68	9	5
(b) Other circulatory diseases	3	102	105	5	5
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system:					
49. Bronchitis	12	528	540	9	15
50. Pneumonia:—					
(a) Broncho-pneumonia	3	168	171	20	4
(b) Lobar-pneumonia	12	432	444	27	4
(c) Otherwise defined	—	7	7	—	1
51. Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	176	179	1	8
IX. Diseases of the digestive system:					
52. Diarrhoea and enteritis:—					
(a) Under 2 years of age	1	68	69	1	6
(b) Over 2 years of age	2	46	48	4	3
53. Appendicitis	—	19	19	2	1
54. Hernia, intestinal obstruction	8	131	139	5	6
55. Cirrhosis of the liver	3	11	14	6	—
56. Other diseases of the liver and biliary passage	1	36	37	—	2
57. Other diseases of the digestive system	7	494	501	6	9
X. Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system:					
58. Nephritis (all forms)	—	3	3	—	—
(a) Acute	—	24	24	8	—
(b) Chronic	1	3	4	2	—
59. Other non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	14	431	445	6	19
XI. Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperal state:					
60. Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperal state:—					
(a) Abortion	5	100	105	12	1
(c) Toxaemias of pregnancy	2	65	67	2	1
(d) Other conditions of the puerperal state	—	21	21	4	—
	7	455	462	3	14
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues and					
XIII. diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion:					
61. Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones and organs of locomotion	231	4,933	5,164	16	223
<i>Carried forward</i>	683	19,513	20,196	308	773

TABLE Ib.—Continued.

Diseases	Remain-ing at the end of 1944	Admis-sions during 1945	Total cases treated	Deaths	Remain-ing at the end of 1945
		<i>Brought forward</i>			
XIV. <i>Congenital malformations.</i>		683	19,513	20,196	308
XV. <i>Diseases of early infancy.</i>					773
62. Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy :—	...	—	4	4	—
(a) Congenital debility (children under 1 year)	...	1	8	9	2
(b) Premature birth	...	—	6	6	3
XVI. <i>Old age :</i>					
63. Senility	...	—	13	13	4
XVII. <i>Affection produced by external causes :</i>					
64. External causes :—					
(a) Suicide	...	—	2	2	1
(b) Other forms of violence	...	120	2,073	2,193	48
XVIII. <i>Ill-defined diseases :</i>					
65. Ill-defined	...	138	1,750	1,888	22
					41
		TOTAL :	942	23,369	24,311
					388
					949

Table IIa.—Return of Diseases (European Out-Patients) for the Year 1945.

Diseases	Males	Females	Diseases	Males	Females
I. Infectious and parasitic diseases.			<i>Brought forward</i>	...	548 401
1. Typhoid fever	...	3	—		
2. Typhus fever	...	1	—		
6. Measles	...	1	—		
8. Whooping cough	...	9	3		
10. Influenza	...	34	20		
12. Dysentery :—					
(a) Amoebic	...	17	6		
(b) Bacillary	...	5	2		
19. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	5	1			
22. Venereal Diseases :—					
(a) Syphilis	...	1	—		
(b) Gonorrhoea	...	1	—		
24. Malaria :—					
(b) Subtertian	...	8	2		
(d) Unclassified	...	242	148		
25. Blackwater fever	...	1	—		
30. Ankylostomiasis	...	2	1		
31. Schistosomiasis	...	3	1		
32. Other helminthic diseases	...	7	1		
33. Other infectious and/or parasitic diseases	...	17	12		
II. Cancer and other tumours.					
34. Cancer and other tumours :—					
(a) Malignant	...	2	1		
(b) Non-malignant	...	5	2		
III. Rheumatism, diseases of nutrition and endocrine glands and other general diseases.					
35. Rheumatic conditions	...	5	4		
36. Diabetes	...	2			
40. Other diseases :—					
(a) Nutritional	...	1			
(b) Endocrine glands and general	2	1			
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs.					
41. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	...	23	44		
V. Chronic poisoning.					
42. Acute and chronic poisoning	2	—			
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.					
44. Other diseases of the nervous system	...	16	30		
46. Other diseases of the eye and annexa	...	16	21		
47. Diseases of the ear and mastoid sinus	...	55	48		
II. Diseases of the circulatory system.					
48. Diseases of the circulatory system :—					
(a) Heart diseases	22	18			
(b) Other circulatory diseases	40	35			
<i>Carried forward</i>	548	401			
<i>Brought forward</i>	...				
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.					
49. Bronchitis	...	...	33	30	
50. Pneumonia :—					
(a) Broncho-pneumonia			1	—	
(b) Lobar-pneumonia	...		5	2	
51. Other diseases of the respiratory system	...	...	69	62	
IX. Diseases of the digestive system.					
52. Diarrhoea and enteritis :—					
(a) Under 2 years of age	...		12	11	
(b) Over 2 years of age	...		53	53	
53. Appendicitis	...	...	6	4	
54. Hernia, intestinal obstruction			3	2	
55. Cirrhosis of the liver	...		1	—	
56. Other diseases of the liver and biliary passage	...		7	5	
57. Other diseases of the digestive system	...	...	186	196	
X. Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system.					
58. Nephritis (all forms) :—					
(b) Chronic	...	...	1	—	
59. Other non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	...		19	90	
XI. Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state.					
60. Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperal state	...				
(a) Abortion	...	...	—	7	
(c) Toxaemias of pregnancy	...		—	3	
(d) Other conditions of the puerperal state	...		—	33	
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues and diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion.					
61. Diseases of the cellular tissue bones and organs of locomotion			175	156	
XIV. Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy.					
62. Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy	...		2	2	
XV. Diseases of early infancy.					
64. External causes :—					
(b) Other forms of violence	105	78			
XVIII. Ill-defined diseases.					
65. Ill-defined	...	...	100	82	
TOTAL :	1,326	1,233			

Table IIb. Return of Diseases (Native Out-Patients) for the Year 1945.
(Including Asiatics, Native Officials, K.A.R. Native Ranks, Native General Population, Asiatic and Native Convicts).

Diseases.	Males	Females	Diseases.	Males	Females
I. <i>Infectious and parasitic diseases.</i>			<i>Brought forward</i>	25,910	15,428
1. Enteric group :—			IV. <i>Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs.</i>		
(a) Typhoid fever ...	19	9	41. Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs ...	65	49
(b) Paratyphoid fever	1	—			
(c) Type undefined	—	1			
3. Relapsing fever ...	243	111	V. <i>Chronic poisoning.</i>		
5. Smallpox ...	2	—	42. Acute and chronic poisoning	2	—
6. Measles ...	126	132			
7. Scarlet fever ...	2	—	VI. <i>Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.</i>		
8. Whooping-cough ...	194	220	43. Cerebral haemorrhage	55	10
9. Diphtheria ...	6	4	44. Other diseases of the nervous system ...	676	222
10. Influenza ...	229	102	45. Trachoma	20	15
12. Dysentery :—			46. Other diseases of the eye and annexa	5,909	4,971
(a) Amoebic ...	125	31	47. Diseases of the ear and mastoid sinus ...	2,697	1,500
(b) Bacillary ...	18	4			
(c) Unclassified ...	89	35			
14. Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	2	VII. <i>Diseases of the circulatory system.</i>		
16. Cerebrospinal fever ...	12	17	48. Diseases of the circulatory system :—		
18. Tetanus ...	4	1	(a) Heart diseases	69	31
19. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ...	162	60	(b) Other circulatory diseases	169	59
20. Tuberculous diseases ...	79	31			
21. Leprosy	165	53	VIII. <i>Diseases of the respiratory system.</i>		
22. Venereal Diseases :—			49. Bronchitis	14,347	7,424
(a) Syphilis ...	2,219	2,038	50. Pneumonia :—		
(b) Gonorrhoea ...	1,079	335	(a) Broncho-pneumonia	94	95
(c) Other venereal diseases	7	3	(b) Lobar-pneumonia ...	361	112
24. Malaria :—			(c) Otherwise defined ...	13	2
(a) Benign tertian	675	370	51. Other diseases of the respiratory system ...	5,191	2,065
(b) Subtertian ...	1,871	1,139			
(c) Quartan ...	78	62			
(d) Unclassified ...	6,274	3,509	IX. 52. <i>Diarrhoea and enteritis</i> :—		
25. Blackwater fever ...	5	1	(a) Under 2 years of age	555	440
27. Trypanosomiasis ...	8	7	(b) Over 2 „ „ „	879	456
28. Yaws	269	281	53. Appendicitis	18	4
29. Other protozoal diseases	1	—	54. Hernia, intestinal obstruction	196	6
30. Ankylostomiasis ...	4,849	3,182	55. Cirrhosis of the liver	13	1
31. Schistosomiasis ...	3,430	1,261	56. Other diseases of the liver and biliary passage ...	47	19
32. Other helminthic diseases	469	282	57. Other diseases of the digestive system ...	14,092	7,244
33. Other infectious and/or parasitic diseases ...	755	554			
II. <i>Cancer and other tumours.</i>			X. <i>Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system</i>		
34. Cancer and other tumours :—			58. Nephritis (all forms)	3	1
(a) Malignant ...	53	29	(a) Acute	20	14
(b) Non-malignant ...	155	87	(b) Chronic	4	3
(c) Undetermined	3	6	59. Other non-venereal diseases of the genito urinary system	463	307
III. <i>Rheumatism, diseases of nutrition and endocrine glands and other general diseases.</i>					
35. Rheumatic conditions	2,165	1,426	XI. <i>Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperal state</i>		
36. Diabetes	5	—	60. Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperal state :—		117
37. Scurvy	—	2	(a) Abortion	—	74
38. Beriberi	1	1	(b) Toxaemias of pregnancy —	—	45
39. Pellagra	42	28	(c) Other conditions of the puerperal state —	—	524
40. Other diseases :—					
(a) Nutritional ...	5	—			
(b) Endocrine glands and general ...	16	12			
<i>Carried forward</i>	25,910	15,428	<i>Carried forward</i>	71,868	41,238

TABLE IIb.—Continued.

Diseases	Males	Females	Diseases	Males	Females
<i>Brought forward</i>	71,868	41,238	<i>Brought forward</i>	106,017	54,865
XII. <i>Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues and</i>			XVI. <i>Old age.</i>		
XIII. <i>diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion.</i>			63. Senility	...	...
61. Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones and organs of locomotion	34,123	13,600		32	6
XIV. <i>Congenital malformations and</i>			XVII. <i>Affection produced by external causes.</i>		
XV. <i>diseases of early infancy</i>			64. External causes :—		
62. Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy :—	3	7	(a) Suicide	...	1
(a) Congenital debility (children under 1 year)	21	16	(b) Other forms of violence	28,686	7,715
(b) Premature birth	2	4			
<i>Carried forward</i>	106,017	54,865	XVIII. <i>Ill-defined diseases.</i>		
			65. Ill-defined	...	...
				8,823	4,525
			TOTAL :	143,559	67,112

